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Algeria ..... 5.20 Dr. Israel ..... 1.50 D. Norway ..... 5.00 N.L.  
Angola ..... 1.50 Dr. Italy ..... 10.00 Greece ..... 8.00 N.R.  
Argentina ..... 10.00 Dr. Japan ..... 10.00 Portugal ..... 4.50 Est.  
Bahrain ..... 10.00 Dr. Kenya ..... 1.00 Costa Rica ..... 4.50 Est.  
Belgium ..... 10.00 Dr. Lebanon ..... 1.00 Egypt ..... 4.50 Est.  
Canada ..... C.S. 1.00 Kuwait ..... 5.00 Fr. Rep. of Ireland ..... 5.00 P.  
Cyprus ..... 4.00 Mal. Lebanon ..... 5.00 P. Saudi Arabia ..... 5.00 P.  
Denmark ..... 10.00 Malta ..... 5.00 P. Sweden ..... 5.00 P.  
Egypt ..... 10.00 P. Libya ..... 0.35 Venezuela ..... 5.00 S.G.  
Finland ..... 5.00 P. Luxembourg ..... 3.50 Fr. Switzerland ..... 1.00 S.G.  
France ..... 4.50 P. Monaco ..... 50 Fr. Turkey ..... 0.500 D.  
Great Britain ..... 10.00 P. Netherlands ..... 2.50 N. U.S. and N. Amer. ..... 3.00 S.  
Greece ..... 4.50 P. Norway ..... 10.00 P. Yugoslavia ..... 4.50 S.  
Iceland ..... 12.00 N. U.S. and N. Amer. ..... 3.00 S.  
Netherlands ..... 10.00 N. U.S. and N. Amer. ..... 3.00 S.  
Niger ..... 1.00 N. U.S. and N. Amer. ..... 3.00 S.

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Arafat Sails From Lebanon; Hussein Seeks Lasting Peace

### Syrians Begin Withdrawal From Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The PLO leader Yasser Arafat sailed from Beirut harbor Monday for Greece after an emotional farewell, as Syrian troops began to withdraw from the Lebanese capital.

Mr. Arafat, who has made Beirut his headquarters for 12 years, left the harbor aboard the Greek liner *Atlantis*. He is to stop in Greece before attending an Arab League summit next week in Morocco.

A Greek government spokesman said Monday that Mr. Arafat would disembark briefly in Greece on Wednesday for talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and Carlos Papandreu, deputy foreign minister.

Government sources said Mr. Arafat would sail to Tunisia after the stopover, but there was no official confirmation. Tunisia is one of eight Arab countries that is accepting Palestinian Liberation Organization guerrillas under a plan negotiated by Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Middle East. Mr. Arafat has not indicated where he will take up permanent residence.

Egypt on Monday demanded the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon and recognition of the "national legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people.

Amr Moussa, Egyptian chargé d'affaires, in a letter to Javier Pérez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations, said that Egypt welcomed the agreement over Beirut, but "first among such arrangements is the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanese soil and putting an end to all vestiges of Israeli presence in Lebanon."

Diplomatic sources said they considered the letter important because Egypt's Camp David peace treaty with Israel was designed to be the framework for Palestinian self-determination in the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Arafat's supporters, shouting, "Revolution until victory," mobbed him as he boarded the *Atlantis*. He stood on the deck, smiling, and making a victory sign as the ship cruised into the Mediterranean.

Mr. Arafat vowed "to continue the struggle so we can win the war" against Israel for a Palestinian state. He also decried the lack of support from Arab governments and warned that they "will soon be shaken by Beirut's erupting volcano."

Abu Iyad, one of the key Arafat deputies still in Beirut, took a harder line at a news conference shortly after the Mr. Arafat's departure.



A Palestinian is embraced by Mr. Arafat before his departure. (The Associated Press)

parture. "If before the war we were convinced of the importance of the armed struggle, we are convinced 10 times more now," he said.

Nine warships of the U.S. 6th fleet and the French Navy cruised off the harbor. Lebanon's state radio said one American and one French ship were to escort the ship to its destination.

Mr. Arafat rode to the port in a Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan's bullet-proof car, led by truckloads of French soldiers from a multinational peacekeeping force.

U.S. Marines and Lebanese Army soldiers stood guard around the port entrance, while French soldiers and Moslem militiamen took up positions along the road, but security precautions were to no avail when Mr. Arafat arrived. He was immediately besieged by a crowd of hundreds.

His departure was preceded hours earlier by the withdrawal of about 1,200 men of Syria's 85th brigade, part of the Arab Deterrent Force that had been stationed in Lebanon since the end of the 1975-76 civil war. About 1,000 others are expected to follow them to positions in the Syrian-held parts of eastern Lebanon Tuesday, as Israeli military in Beirut said.

More than 1,000 Palestinians arrived at the Syrian border from

West Beirut Sunday and received a tumultuous welcome from relatives and friends. The guerrillas were directed to Syrian military installations near Souweida, near the Jordanian border.

Earlier Sunday, George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a radical Palestinian group, arrived in Damascus.

The king said the Jordanian-Palestinian clashes in September 1970, that led to thousands of deaths and the PLO's expulsion from Jordan were "a family problem."

About 10,000 Palestinians and Syrians have now left Beirut by land and sea since the plan went into effect Aug. 21.

#### Diplomat Shows Improvement

Shlomo Argov, Israel's ambassador to London, who was shot by terrorists June 3, has shown improvement in his mental condition but remains paralyzed in his limbs and will have impaired vision for life, according to an Associated Press report from Tel Aviv. Mr. Argov, 55, was shot in the head as he left a diplomatic reception in Dorchester Hotel in London. An offshoot of the PLO called "Black June" claimed responsibility. The day after the shooting, Israeli planes bombed Beirut, and on June 6, Israeli troops invaded Lebanon.

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# In Poland, Fear and Disgust Rise to Meet Special Police

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — In the Baltic port of Gdansk, as police mopped up after a skirmish with demonstrators earlier this month, a matron carrying shopping bags walked past a young riot policeman at the controls of a tear-gas launcher mounted on a jeep.

"Your mother must be dying with grief to have such a bastard for a son!" the woman shouted.

Her attitude is typical of the way many Poles view the small force of special riot police that has been responsible for most of the harsher tactics of martial law enforcement in Poland since December.

Even the official news organizations concede that the average citizen would probably say that members of the citizens' militia are brutes, that most of them have been recruited from prisons, that they are fed alcohol and drugs before going into action and that they enjoy special privileges for pummeling peaceful citizens.

The force is known as ZOMO, its Polish initials.

"What do you get if you cross a ZOMO with a wolf? A very stupid wolf," runs one of the dozens of bitter jokes that circulate about the riot police.

The regime says such jokes and other verbal assaults on ZOMO are unjustified. More surprising is that, in large measure, Western analysts agree.

"The general Western bias is that they're a bunch of goons," a diplomatic source said. "And there's no

doubt they've perpetrated some barbaric acts. But I don't think they approach this image of a brutal Gestapo-type of force. And aside from the emotions you've got to admit they've been pretty effective at their mission."

ZOMO officers are likely to be in the spotlight again this week on the anniversary of the August, 1980, "social agreements" that led to the birth of the Solidarity independent trade union. Underground leaders of the union have called for nationwide demonstrations to mark the occasion Tuesday.

The regime has made it clear that it will not tolerate such actions, and ZOMO is sure to get the job of breaking up rallies.

If the planned demonstrations are as large and widespread as the underground leaders hope, they could be difficult to control for a force that, according to Western intelligence estimates, numbers only 25,000 to 30,000 men, concentrated in a handful of Polish cities.

The regime has been careful during martial law to restrict the 335,000-man Polish Army to guard, patrol and backup duties, letting the police handle the rough work.

Formed in 1956, the ZOMO forces supplement the 100,000-member militia, the national police force. Members of ZOMO are screened for political reliability and equipped to allow maximum maneuverability.

According to a recent interview in the Polish press

with the interior minister, Gen. Czeslaw Kiszcak, who oversees ZOMO, riot control is only one of ZOMO's specialties.

"They go into action when the lives, health or property of citizens is endangered — on such occasions as disasters, natural calamities, conflagrations, outbreaks of epidemic diseases and during large events and festivities to maintain public order," Gen. Kiszcak said. "ZOMO troops are also trained to chase dangerous criminals and search for missing persons."

The Kiszcak interview was one of a series of recent articles in the Polish press, apparently aimed at improving ZOMO's image.

Capt. Waclaw Pac, a ZOMO officer, was quoted as saying in the publication Polish Soldier "we are sorry that a great part of the community gives credence" to the inventive and "malicious jokes" heaped on the riot police.

ZOMO troopers have been filmed by U.S. television crews beating helpless civilians with nightsticks, and the authorities acknowledge that at least two civilians have died of unspecified causes in street clashes with riot police.

## Doubts on Brutality

While Western analysts say that police brutality clearly takes place they add that they are not convinced that appreciably more of it goes on here than in many other countries under similar circumstances.

They also say that it appears that ZOMO forces are under stricter control now than they used to be, when individual commanders seemed able to decide on the amount of force to be used.

Western analysts are particularly skeptical about allegations that ZOMO troopers are given drugs. "It doesn't make sense," a source familiar with riot-control techniques said. "You have to be able to cut off an action on command. And if you drug them, how the hell do you control them?"

ZOMO salaries are reportedly modest. But ZOMO troopers apparently do get special privileges. They have access to consumer goods and food from special supplies set aside for the Interior Ministry, according to Western sources. They also get bonuses for certain types of operations, these sources say.

Asked about privileges, Gen. Kiszcak ducked the question. "As for privileges, their image is greatly exaggerated," he said.

The big question at Tuesday's planned demonstration is approach is what orders ZOMO will get.

"There are three possible scenarios," a Western diplomat said. "They may go in and bust heads immediately. They may warn crowds and then quickly move in with water cannon. Or they could let the rallies go on in the name of peace and understanding."

The diplomat said he thought the water-cannon option was most likely.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Iraq Reports Bombing Iran Oil Port

NICOSIA — Iraq said Monday that its bombers had hit Iran's oil shipping installations on Kharg Island for the third time in two weeks. There was no immediate comment from Iran, and the extent of damage was not immediately known.

The official Iraqi press agency quoted a military communiqué as saying the raiders had "scored direct hits and ignited fire" in the oil installations. Iraq said the attacks were in retaliation for Iranian shelling of residential areas and economic installations inside Iraq. The Iraqi action was also aimed at tightening a blockade on Iran's oil shipping facilities and sea lanes.

Baghdad has been issuing warnings to international shipping companies and oil tankers to avoid Kharg and the northern sector of the Gulf or risk destruction of their vessels.

**U.S. Reportedly Had Argentine Code**

NEW YORK — Newsweek magazine says that the U.S. National Security Agency broke the Argentine code during the Falklands war, enabling Washington to provide Britain with information on the deployment of Argentine troops.

The magazine, in a story on the National Security Agency, said the disclosure of reports from British and U.S. news organizations on Argentine troop movements convinced the Argentine government that its military codes had been broken.

The magazine, in its current edition, said it had obtained an advance copy of the book "The Puzzle Palace" by a Massachusetts lawyer, James Bamford, describing operations of the National Security Agency.

## Anti-Atomic Group Stops Dutch Train

BRUGES, Belgium — Demonstrators briefly stopped a train Monday that was carrying nuclear waste to be dumped in the Atlantic, the police said.

A few dozen demonstrators, some carrying banners reading "Nuclear Energy is Murder Energy," sat on the tracks leading to the port of Zeebrugge as a first train with nuclear waste from the nuclear research center in Mol in northeastern Belgium, passed through Bruges. The demonstrators cleared the tracks after about 20 minutes and there were no incidents, the officials said.

Five trains from Mol and one from Switzerland are due to arrive at Zeebrugge this week with nuclear waste that is to be loaded aboard two Dutch freighters. The loading operation should be completed Friday. Environmentalists have vowed to hamper the dumping 450 miles (720 kilometers) west of the Spanish coast.

## France, India Delay A-Power Talks

PARIS — The Foreign Ministry said Monday that France has postponed indefinitely negotiations with India on the delivery of uranium fuel for India's nuclear power plants.

"The trip has been put off until a later date" that has not been specified, a ministry spokesman said. Experts of the Compagnie Générale des Matières Nucléaires (Cogema) were to have opened the talks in New Delhi this week. Under the contract, France would have supplied regular quantities of moderately enriched uranium for the Tarapur nuclear power facility.

The French company is a state-controlled group handling imports, exports and reprocessing of nuclear material. Industry sources said the postponement arose from New Delhi's refusal to comply with France's demand that India bow to controls imposed by the International Atomic Energy Agency aimed at assuring the use of nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes only.

## Schmidt Would Keep Post, Source Says

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt would stay on as head of a minority government if his Free Democratic coalition partners quit the partnership this fall, a source close to Mr. Schmidt said.

The source said Mr. Schmidt, who became chancellor in 1974, is prepared to serve out his elected term until 1984 even if stripped of a parliamentary majority. The coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats has a 33-seat majority over the Christian Democrats in the lower house of parliament. If the Free Democrats allied with the Christian Democrats, as has been speculated, the two parties would control 289 seats. Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats would have 216.

## Romanians Await Emigration Papers

VIENNA — A Romanian couple who ended a 36-day hunger strike two weeks ago said Monday that they still had not received their passports to emigrate to Israel.

In a call from Bucharest, Ruxandra Ratescu, 34, said Romanian officials had told her and her husband, Sergiu, 36, that they would receive passports as soon as all required paperwork was done, thus ending the couple's 12-year effort to emigrate. The Ratescus first received permission to emigrate in 1977 and were told later the approval had been withdrawn.

## Spanish Still Working on Papal Visit

MADRID — Spanish church leaders said Monday preparations were going ahead for a papal visit despite general elections but that they were keeping open their option of changing its dates.

The pope's visit is scheduled for eight days in October at the height of an election campaign that many observers expect to put the Socialists in power for the first time since before the 1936-39 Civil War.

The left has protested against the timing of the elections, saying this will favor the conservatives in the voting Oct. 28. Officially the church said the timing of the papal visit Oct. 14-22 will not be altered, but church sources say the option of recommending alternative dates is still under review.

## Eanes Is Sent Bill Cutting His Power

LISBON — The law altering Portugal's revolutionary constitution went to President António Ramalho Eanes on Monday for signing amid growing tension between the president and his conservative government.

The law, which cuts back the Marxist content of the charter, giving more powers to the government and trimming presidential power, was passed by parliament this month.

Gen. Eanes has no choice but to put his signature to the document, but presidential sources said he would make a critical speech on television, probably within 10 days. The president said this year that he would resign and form his own party if his powers were too harshly curbed.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## A Leading Socialist In Greece Resigns Government Post

ATHENS — Stathis Panagoulis, a leading personality in Greece's Socialist government, has resigned as deputy interior minister. He accused the government of abandoning election promises.

His resignation caused speculation about divisions in the government.

Athens has been watching French progress closely, particularly on such issues as decentralization, health care and education.

A party official in Athens said the French Socialist Party "is the closest" to the Panhellenic Socialist Movement ideologically among the social democratic parties of Europe.

"But France is very different from Greece," he said, "if only because it has had industrial revolution while Greece has not."

To the extent that a comparison is possible, Mr. Papandreu will, on the face of things, have the happier story to tell.

Mr. Mitterrand will arrive from a France distressed by the recent spate of anti-Jewish terrorism.

No analogous violence has greeted the staunchly pro-Palestine Mr. Papandreu, who, together with France, led the drive within the European Economic Community to condemn Israel's actions in Lebanon.



A Lebanese woman works amid the rubble of her home in Beirut as the cleanup begins.

## As Fear Recedes in West Beirut, Residents Begin Reconstruction

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The survivors of West Beirut's latest war are coming out of their hiding places, smiling, shopping and shoveling aside rubble and garbage.

The daily transformation of attitude and behavior has become the talk of West Beirut, and it seems hard to believe that the Moslem section of the city was being shelled by Israeli forces little more than two weeks ago.

People were still visibly edgy less than a week ago. Many streets were empty. Water and electricity were cut off or unreliable. Moslem militiamen manned barricades everywhere. Some demanded passes, while others amused themselves by firing weapons and tossing grenades.

But West Beirut is coming alive as more Palestinian guerrillas leave and residents who fled during the Israeli bombardment return to inspect their shops and homes.

"I cried at first."

Pubscart vendors, plate glass and concrete dealers, sunny afternoon strollers, smartly uniformed traffic policemen and tens of thousands of others are suddenly going about their business.

"I cried at first," said Nayla Nakash, describing her return for the first time in weeks to the small shop she manages in the Fakhani district. "Now I thank God."

Her store, Hakim Optical, is across the street from the informa-

tion office of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Like much of the rest of Fakhani, the street's buildings have taken a beating. Steel shinters twisted by the shellings and pieces of upper-story apartments are scattered on the sidewalk.

The street had its share of violence even before the Israeli invasion. Last year the shop was destroyed by a car bomb.

But there are autos and people up and down the street, and the fear of parked cars, used so often to conceal bombs, seems to have vanished overnight, just as the fear of going near certain streets seems to have gone.

A few doors down the street, Abdylaziz Gbeily, owner of a men's clothing store, said his shop and his goods had survived with hardly a scratch. He said the departing Palestinians had been buying shirts, trousers, "everything — it's good business."

But one Lebanese man in the shop, referring to Israeli shells outside the PLO office, asked, "Did you see the American bombs across the street?"

There is still great hardship for many, crowded out of demolished homes. Relatives have been killed. Prices are still high. Jobs, businesses and industries have been destroyed. No one would think of setting foot inside a movie theater for fear of bombs.

At the city's key crossings, such

## Arab Leaders To Reconvene Talks in Fez

The Associated Press

MOHAMMEDIA, Morocco — The foreign ministers of the Arab League formally agreed Monday to reconvene the 12th summit meeting of Arab leaders in Fez, Morocco, on Sept. 6 to consider the long-term consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and a possible new Arab peace initiative.

The ministerial meeting ended without the issuing of a communiqué, and delegation sources said the agenda would not be published before the opening of the three-day summit meeting.

The 12th Arab summit meeting was suspended by its chairman, King Hassan II of Morocco, last November within hours of the opening ceremony. King Hassan said at the time that the absence of key Arab leaders, notably President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, made it futile to discuss any new peace moves in the Middle East.

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The Saudi plan, to be submitted to the Arab leaders in Fez in a revised version, implicitly calls for general Arab recognition of Israel in return for a total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including the West Bank, Gaza, the Arab sector of Jerusalem and Lebanon.

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia announced last week that he would submit to the Fez summit meeting a peace plan based on the 1947 UN resolution that called for the partition of Palestine into Israeli and Palestinian states. Mr. Bourguiba was sharply criticized in the Arab world in 1965 when he was the first Arab leader to publicly propose Arab recognition of Israel.

What is certain is that the Arab nationalist Morabitous, the Shiite Amal militia and such major groups as the private force of the Druze sect leader, Walid Jumblatt, threaten those trying to impose their will on West Beirut.

Both Iraq and Iran, at war for almost two years, have asked India to hold the summit meeting, which was originally scheduled for next month. But Iraq had been insisting that the preparatory meeting of foreign ministers be held in Baghdad as planned. Senior officials in Baghdad said the possibility of holding the foreign ministers' session on schedule appeared remote.

Algeria sent a low-level delegation to the meeting. The official Algerian weekly *Revolution Africaine* said the Fez summit talks would be "a cacophony of talks without end, without meaning and without schedule."

India has said the summit meeting could be held in India, but it wants other members of the movement to confirm the change. If the summit conference is held in New Delhi it will probably take place at the end of February or the beginning of March, Indian officials said.

It is this solidarity that Mr. Mitterrand has cultivated

## Leftist Militias' Power Grab Raises New Threat in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

armed groups has brought new nightmares.

The irony is that it was the PLO and the Syrian Army peace-keeping force ordered by the Arab League in 1976 to quell the war that has provided what little security there has been here," said a local businessman who did not want his name used.

He said the PLO and Syrian forces policed the city streets,

but they've perpetrated some barbaric acts. But I don't think they approach this image of a brutal Gestapo-type of force. And aside from the emotions you've got to admit they've been pretty effective at their mission."

As a consequence, he said, "this pipeline will be slowed, it will become more expensive for the Soviet Union, and they will pay a very large price."

</

# Urban Public Hospitals in U.S. Carry the Burden of Cuts in Medicaid

By Dan Belz  
Washington Post Service

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — At Barnes Hospital in St. Louis, indigent pregnant women are required to put up \$250 before they will be admitted for delivery, and doctors on the staff have been ordered to limit Medicaid admissions to 4 percent of their patients.

At Cook County Hospital in Chicago, the number of transfers from private hospitals has increased from about 125 to roughly 400 a month since federal and state cuts in Medicaid were imposed. Hospital officials say many transfer patients are more seriously ill than in the past.

In Houston, where unemployed workers from out of state are straining the social services network, officials at public Ben Taub

Hospital say an increasing number of indigent mothers are coming to the hospital for deliveries without adequate prenatal care. Some private hospitals require a \$700 to \$1,000 advance from such patients.

Federal and state Medicaid cuts and high unemployment have combined to put a potentially wrenching burden on urban hospitals across the country, particularly the public hospitals that often are the last resort for America's poor.

## Patients Turned Away

Administrations of these hospitals report an increase in the number of patients who have been turned away from private hospitals and an increase in the number of patients not covered by Medicaid or private health insurance.

In addition, a growing number

of patients have been deferring medical care, and as a consequence when they arrive at the hospital they are sicker and costlier to treat.

"We are hit harder by any single cut since 20 percent of our budget is Medicaid," said James Morgan, executive director of the Truman Medical Center in Kansas City, who was a member of the White House staff under President Jimmy Carter. "What puts us in a double bind is that not only are we the most affected by the cuts, we're overburdened as the economy declines."

At Truman Medical Center, the number of patient days increased 13 percent between May, 1981, and May, 1982, while at the city's private hospitals it rose by 0.3 percent.

The cuts in Medicaid and the

continuing recession may lead to two important changes, both of which may have already begun in the way the nation provides health care for the poor.

The first is to shift the fiscal burden from federal and state governments to city or county governments, which already provide the largest single share of public hospital revenues. Many cities and counties, especially in the Northeast and Midwest, already are strapped for money and may not be able to offset the federal and state cuts, particularly if there are further cuts.

Even administrators whose hospitals have been able to absorb the budget cuts say they fear the longer implications of such a shift.

The second change is to reverse the trend that began with the in-

ception of Medicaid and Medicare and moved health care for the poor from public hospitals to private institutions.

Some hospital administrators say they believe the country is in the beginning stages of a shift back to public hospitals as the dominant provider of health care to the poor because many private hospitals are turning Medicaid patients away.

## 'A Dumping Ground'

Ray G. Newman, chief operating officer at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, warned a House subcommittee earlier this year that continued reductions in federal "social safety-net programs" could make his hospital "a dumping ground for all Medicaid patients."

Elliott C. Roberts of Cook

County Hospital in Chicago said: "It's going to return the public hospital to the patterns of pre-Great Society."

San Francisco General Hospital recently saw its Medicaid and charity patient load increase 18 percent while the city's private hospitals noted an 11-percent decrease, according to a white paper prepared by the National Association of Public Hospitals.

"We don't feel we are relegating patients to a second level of care so long as we have good quality assurance built into our system," said Barrett Toan, director of Missouri's Department of Human Resources, which was forced to institute sweeping changes in the state Medicaid program to stem a 42-percent increase in costs in 1980.

This year, Medicaid will cost the federal government nearly \$20 billion. Medicaid took the brunt of the federal budget cuts in health for fiscal 1982. Congress reduced the projected cost of the Medicaid program by \$932 million, with \$327 million to \$347 million of that directly affecting hospitals, according to the American Hospital Association.

At the same time, many states have taken advantage of new powers that were included in last year's Omnibus Reconciliation Act to institute changes in Medicaid. A survey by the Intergovernmental Health Policy Project in Washington shows that a number of states have acted to cut services, eligibility or reimbursement to hospitals, doctors and clinics.

The effects of last year's cuts have been felt unevenly around the country, with the greatest impact in areas experiencing high unemployment, state budget deficits or both.

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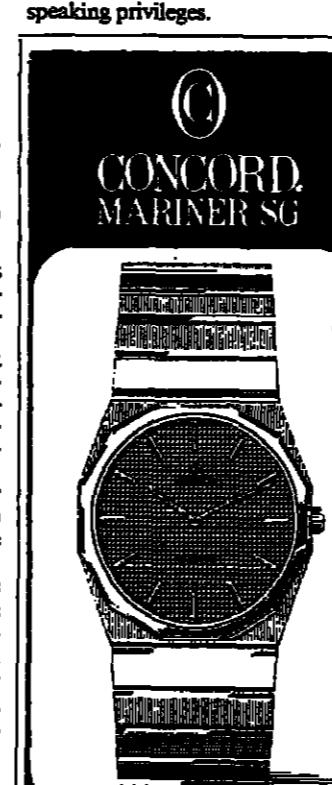
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# Rebel Attacks in Peru Provoke Some to Fear Another Military Coup

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

LIMA — In the last two months a group of guerrillas has stepped up its attacks against Peru's two-year-old democracy, but there are some here who think that the real threat to the government may come from the army's response to the insurgents.

The guerrillas, officially described as a Maoist group with the name of Shining Path, are thought to be too few in number to present a threat, anytime soon, of taking over the country. But a few among leading Peruvians and foreign diplomats is that the guerrillas—who are said to number between 500 and 1,000—might goad the army into overthrowing President Fernando Belaunde Terry so that it can dispense with democratic critics.

The army, however, is reported to be divided over whether it should press the government into taking over the counterinsurgency campaign from the police.

## Fragility of Democracy

The threat comes from the fragility of the democratic institutions, a U.S. official said in an interview.

Mr. Belaunde was president in 1968, when the army deposed him to combat another guerrilla threat. The military stayed in power for 12 years. The concern over a coup was "exaggerated," Mr. Belaunde said in a brief interview in the presidential palace Sunday, but added, "anything is possible."

Mr. Belaunde has been under criticism in the press and through public opinion polls for not being tougher with the guerrillas, who in one of their most daring acts blew up five power pylons on Aug. 19 and blacked out the capital. Since the blackout, however, according to sources close to him, he has been seeking to show his own resoluteness to preempt any military resurgence.

He imposed a 60-day state of emergency in greater Lima, under which most civil liberties have been suspended. These include the freedoms of travel and assembly, although about the only emergency



Fernando Belaunde Terry

# Vietnamese Whose Paper Mixed Gossip, Muckraking Slain in U.S.

By Rone Tempest  
Los Angeles Times Service

HOUSTON — To some in the large Vietnamese community here, Nguyen Dam Phong was a crusading journalist, a protector of refugee immigrants against swindlers and exploitative politicians.

To others he was a crude scandalmonger. His widely read newspaper was, to one friend put it, "too loud." Now Dam Phong is dead, shot fatally in front of his home Aug. 24. He was buried Friday after a Vietnamese ceremony at a Roman Catholic church in Houston.

Police are baffled, as much by the diphthong language and the intricacies of a community into which they are seldom called and seldom venture, as by the crime itself. "We have made almost no progress," J.W. Ellis, a homicide detective, said. "We had trouble finding a translator."

In the community, a not-so-cohesive mixture of 40,000 Vietnamese Catholics, Buddhists, Taoists and Protestants centered on the western fringes of Houston's downtown district, there are many as many theories about Dam Phong's death as persons who are

lived in his imagination more than reality.

Dr. Van Tinh, a supporter of one of the Vietnam resistance movements criticized in print by Dam Phong, listed himself as one of those bitter about a personal attack in the paper.

"Intention Good"

"His intentions were good," said Pauline Ng Van Tho, the Catholic Charities resettlement coordinator who brought Dam Phong and his family to Houston. "But he had a big mouth. I warned him to be careful."

Since he founded Tu Do in August, 1981, Dam Phong had waged a relentless assault against fraudulent money-raising schemes, rightist and leftist politics, various religious leaders and persons whom he simply did not like. The raucous mixture of muckraking and gossip, sometimes punctuated with street talk and crude sexual puns, made the paper the most popular of the three Vietnamese newspapers here.

"We have people who wish to go back to fight to get our country back, resistance groups; we have leftists and we have Communists," said Mrs. Van Tho, a former Vietnamese senator. "Whatever existed in Vietnam exists here."

One story in the latest issue denounced the fund-raising techniques employed by a resistance movement passionately intent on recapturing Vietnam from the Communists. The story created accusations that Dam Phong was pro-Communist. Another story charged that a tour of Vietnam offered by a local businessman was illegal and, in fact, a ploy to bring dollars to Hanoi. His publication was likely to upset leftist elements of the community.

Perhaps the most sensational story produced by Dam Phong was published in July, when he accused local Vietnamese businessmen of duping refugee families by promising to reunite them with family members still in Vietnam for fees of \$10,000 and \$20,000. He ran personal accounts of persons who

said they had paid more than \$200,000 but had never seen their relatives.

Dam Phong, 48, worked as a journalist for the large Saigon newspaper Chinh Luu when he was in Vietnam. He was also, according to friends who knew him there, a liaison officer with certain Vietnamese government offices and had some contact with the U.S. Embassy before he fled in 1975.

He took a job with a Houston denizen as a technician and used the dental office to begin his newspaper last year. In recent months he seldom left his home alone and complained, as late as Saturday, of receiving threats from persons angry over certain stories.

## Paraquat Sprayed On Marijuana for First Time in U.S.

The Associated Press

RED BAY, Fla. — A secluded 80-acre field of marijuana has been doused with paraquat and put under 24-hour guard, marking the first official use of the herbicide against the drug in the United States.

A spokesman for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement said the weeds, sprayed Saturday, probably would be dead by Monday and workers will gather and burn them. Some of the plants were about 14 feet (4 meters) tall.

Armed guards were posted around the field to make sure none of the marijuana was taken away. Opponents of the spraying said they planned to monitor the program and threatened court action if "any contaminated marijuana gets on the market." Smoking marijuana that has been treated with the herbicide may cause lung damage, although the severity of the effects is in dispute.

Florida law enforcement officials had obtained a court order to destroy the field. The Walton County sheriff's office said officials learned about the illegal crop six weeks ago from a tip.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Stopping Poison Gas

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

The worst arms race in the world would be one to produce more poison gas. At least that is what three presidents have thought, starting with Richard Nixon, who halted production in 1969.

President Reagan last year decided to break the 13-year moratorium and produce new nerve gas weapons. But Congress now has wisely said no.

Originally, Congress went along with construction of a \$23-million plant at Pine Bluff, Ark., to assemble gas artillery shells. But just before the current recess, in a series of votes on the \$178-million defense authorization bill, Congress deleted \$54 million to begin production of the new gas shells and to start tooling up for a new nerve gas aerial bomb known as "Bigeye."

The House then deleted \$18.3 million of funds for the Bigeye plant from another military bill. The administration is unlikely to be able to reverse this vote in the Senate.

The need is now to resume bilateral negotiations with the Russians for a treaty to ban chemical weapons in the same way that biological weapons were banned in 1972. Useful progress toward such a treaty was made in 12 rounds of talks, the last in July, 1980. But the Reagan administration has refused to resume the negotiations, transferring discussions to the 40-nation United Nations disarmament committee in Geneva.

Little is likely to be achieved in that forum. The main issue is verification. The Russians have accepted the principle of on-site inspection and even some of the specifics on which the United States insists, such as an "agreed

quotas" of obligatory and "systematic" on-site inspections. But to get much further will require serious bilateral negotiations.

The chief Pentagon argument for more gas munitions is that they would deter the Russians. Everyone agrees that deterrence is necessary; the Russians are believed to have large gas stockpiles and train their troops in chemical warfare. But President Nixon decided that the large existing American stocks provide plenty of deterrence.

Nothing important has changed since then, except for development of a new "binary" nerve gas that may be safer to handle than existing munitions, which the Army claims are deteriorating and leaking.

But this view is challenged by civilian scientists, who say the leaks have been minor and that better maintenance could preserve the old shells indefinitely. There has been no serious accident in manufacture, transport or storage of the old munitions in 30 years.

At present, France is the only other country in NATO known to stock poison gas, a weapon no nation found it useful to employ in World War II.

Against protected troops, nerve gas is less effective than high explosives. But it is lethal against unprotected civilians, who would be the major casualties in a gas war; that is one reason the European allies say they will not accept new gas munitions.

The case for making more poison gas weapons, in short, is flimsy. The case for effectively banning them is compelling. Would that the Reagan administration recognized the difference.

## Bridging Gaps in Mexico

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mexico's financial crisis is not just Mexico's and not just financial. It has global dimensions — witness the number of central banks and commercial bankers in the rescue.

There are particularly important implications for the United States. Most of all, though, the immediate upheaval cries out for changes in how the Mexican government handles the country's economy.

The changes will be unsettling. There is already the unbalancing effect of two devaluations of the peso this year. There will be more unemployment as government programs are cut to control the deficit. Subsidies will be reduced. Inefficient industries long protected by trade barriers should be restructured.

The United States has special responsibility to help. Washington has already provided \$2 billion in quick assistance and has taken the lead in lining up support from other countries. It is an extremely delicate operation because the problem is so large and Mexico's stability is so important.

Mexico is a major power in the Third World, with a strong democratic tradition — and a lot of oil. In the long run, no one doubts that the country has the capacity to flourish. In the short run, there is proper concern that this crisis not touch off others.

To get the underpinning for recovery, Mexico will have to come to terms that are both financially acceptable to its international creditors and economically and politically acceptable at home. The delicacy of this balance calls for patience, not panic, in the world financial community.

There is also a political gap to be bridged. The timing of the crisis arises, like Mexico's last crisis six years ago, partly because this is the end of a presidential term. President Jose

Lopez Portillo took office in 1976 amid widespread confidence at home and abroad that he would restore calm to the economy and probity to the government. Then came the sharp rise in oil revenues.

Lopez Portillo could have tried to harness these riches to fundamental development. Instead he let the economy take off on a headlong boom, indulging inflation, piling up debt and fertilizing high-level corruption. When the balloon burst earlier this year he was already a lame duck, lacking leverage for long-term reforms.

What now? For Mexico, a temporary bailout and some hard decisions. For the rest of the world and particularly the United States, restraint and cooperation. Mexicans blame their big, bad neighbor for most of their current problems — high interest rates, the recession, the collapse of oil prices, hostility to immigrant workers. Some of the blame is justified, but some of it is mere diversion from real problems.

The United States can help in several ways. It would be to mutual advantage, for example, to make long-term arrangements to import more Mexican oil. Mutual reductions in trade barriers would help.

Mexico does not need more of the reckless lending that helped bring on the crisis. It does need solid industrial and agricultural investment from outside sources.

What Mexico also needs from the United States is understanding. President de la Madrid is said to be open-minded about improving relations with the United States. But he will take office in a fragile climate. Tempted as Washington may be to demand a little respect in exchange for its financial aid, a little quiet would be more helpful.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### Elections in Spain

No one in Madrid today imagines any other outcome [in the October elections] but a victory for the Socialist Party (PSOE).

But winning the elections is one thing; assuming power in a Spain where democracy is such a fragile flower would be another.

Unlike its French counterpart, the Spanish Socialist Party would not come to power with a firm theory on resolving the crisis. It does not, for example, have great plans for nationalizations; it promises only a classic return to public spending.

It must be hoped that the real winner of the Oct. 28 elections, the third since the death of Franco, will be Spanish democracy itself.

— *Le Monde* (Paris).

### Verbal Fist-Shaking

It was hardly to be expected that Moscow would welcome the presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon and promptly on cue Pravda described their supervision of the PLO evacuation from Beirut as "another unfriendly act against the Soviet Union."

Although vague threats of "consequences" were made in the same article, they seem to be another of the many recent efforts to cover up Moscow's passivity throughout the

Lebanon crisis. Once again, as in Afghanistan, the Soviets have demonstrated that plausibility is not an element in their calculations.

— *The Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### The Italian Outlook

Just two weeks ago, events [in Italy] seemed destined to culminate in the big bang of autumn general elections. In the event they have ended in the apparent whimper of a completely unchanged administration.

The outside observer might cynically comment that the only novelty is that absolutely no modifications have been made, either in the subtle balance of factions in the five-party coalition, or in the men in charge of the ministries.

Indeed, at first glance it is the continuity which strikes the eye, in itself a tribute to the remarkable powers of conciliation of Sig. Giovanni Spadolini, the prime minister.

But the decision of the parties to put off an electoral confrontation, perhaps until next spring, will only be justified if the new government can summon up enough resolve to tackle economic problems which the hiatus of the crisis has done nothing to diminish.

— *The Financial Times* (London).

### AUG. 31: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1907: Canadian Bridge Disaster

OTTAWA — The southern portion of the great railroad bridge that had been for some time in course of construction across the St. Lawrence River, five miles above Quebec City, has collapsed, involving the death of 84 out of the 92 workmen employed on it at the time. A million dollar's worth of superstructure, which took two years to erect, has been lost. The bridge had been built on such immense lines that any mishap of this nature had been regarded as impossible. Its central span of 1,800 feet was to have been the largest in the world. The bridge was to form a link in the new transcontinental railway of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company and was also to afford access to Quebec.

#### 1932: The Dying Reichstag

BERLIN — Klara Zeitkin, an infirm old woman of 75, borne almost bodily by two Communist "comrades" to the presidential chair, opened the session of the new Reichstag, whose death warrant was signed by President von Hindenburg on the request of the government in power. While "Red Klara" as the veteran revolutionary is popularly called, was presiding over the drama of Germany's dying parliamentarianism, the three leading members of the Cabinet were at the president's hunting lodge in Neudeck in east Prussia, conferring with the president on the date of the dissolution of the Reichstag. No other member of the government and no representative of any ministry attended the session.

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## Nahum Goldmann, 88, Zionist Leader Often Critical of Israel, Dies

*New York Times Service*  
BAD REICHENHALL, West Germany — Nahum Goldmann, 88, a major Jewish leader of the past half-century and the chief architect of the peace pledges West Germany to pay reparations to Israel and to individual Jews for acts committed during the Nazi era, died Sunday in a Bavarian hospital.

Mr. Goldmann had been ailing for several years. He was the founder of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations and for many years was president of the World Jewish Congress, which he helped to organize in 1936. He was president of the World Zionist Organization until 1958.

Born in Poland and raised in Germany, Mr. Goldmann first visited Palestine, as it then was, in 1913. He became an ardent and active Zionist, which led to his having to flee Germany in 1934, and remained throughout his life his intense involvement with world Jewry and with Israel — although he was often a controversial, if deeply respected, figure.

### Major Conviction

Successive generations of Israeli leadership found him an irritant. He also saw in himself and particularly in the World Jewish Congress that he headed for so long, an alternate voice for Jews around the world, a voice other than that of Israel — in whose establishment he played a major role.

Despite his commitment to Israel, he refused to become an Israeli citizen and become part of an Israeli government. But inevitably he became involved in Israeli politics. One of his major convictions was that "there can be no future for the Jewish state unless agreement is reached with the Arabs."

Mr. Goldmann, starting in 1922, was the co-editor and publisher of the *Encyclopedie Judaica*. In 1929, he became a member of the Executive German Zionist Action Committee. In 1934, he became the chairman of the League of Nations for the Jewish Agency for Palestine. He moved to the United States in 1940, and served as the agency's director in Washington, D.C., during World War II. Later he lived in Paris, and in Israel.

One of his accomplishments — although it aroused bitter disagreement at the time — was his negotiation of the accords committing both West and East Germany to pay reparations to victims of Nazism and to Israel. By the beginning of this year, the amount paid and anticipated by West Germany was \$5.8 billion Deutsche marks, or about \$36.3 billion. East Germany never made any payments.



Nahum Goldmann

Twice, his efforts at private diplomacy in the Middle East were thwarted. The first time, in 1956, a private meeting between him and Egypt's Nasser was ruined by the Israeli invasion of the Sinai. Then, in 1970, he accused Golda Meir, then prime minister, and Ingrid — she never changed her attitude.

**Marriage Collapses**

Though her marriage to Mr. Rossellini fell apart less than two years later — she won custody of their three children, Robertino, Isabella and Ingrid — she never changed her attitude.

It was Miss Bergman's lifelong desire for artistic growth that drew her to Rossellini. She had been deeply moved by his films "Open City" and "Paisan," which established him as a major force in neorealism. Money had never been enough for Miss Bergman. "You don't act for money," she said. "You do it because you love it, because you must."

Even the Oscars she had won, first for "Gaslight" and then for her combined performances in "Spelbound" and "The Bells of St. Mary's" were not enough. On Broadway, her portrayal of Joan of Arc in Maxwell Anderson's "Joan of Lorraine" won her an *Antoinette Perry* award, the highest

in the American theater.

Audiences and critics could adore her love scenes with Humphrey Bogart in "Casablanca" and with Cary Grant in "Notorious." But praise, too, was not enough.

This artistic need prompted her to write to Mr. Rossellini, saying: "I would make any sacrifice to appear in a film under your direction."

**"Stromboli" Is Born**

He leaped at the opportunity, rewrote a script he had intended for Anna Magnani, rushed to Hollywood and, with Miss Bergman, went off to the Italian island of Stromboli to make the film of that name.

While this movie was being made, she asked her husband for a divorce so she could marry Mr. Rossellini. He tried to block it, even after learning she was pregnant. Thus, the first of her three children with the director was born, under a media siege, in Italy.

## Ingrid Bergman, Symbol of Changing Morals, Dies at 67

(Continued from Page 1)

life I've done things at a moment's notice. Those are the things I remember. I was given courage, a sense of adventure and a little bit of humor. I don't think anyone has the right to intrude in your life, but they do. I would like people to separate the actress and the woman."

### Marriage Collapses

Though her marriage to Mr. Rossellini fell apart less than two years later — she won custody of their three children, Robertino, Isabella and Ingrid — she never changed her attitude.

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Bogart and Bergman in the 1943 film classic "Casablanca."

ization of Henry James' "The Turn of the Screw." In 1958 she married Lars Schmidt, a successful Swedish theatrical producer.

### Return to Broadway

Miss Bergman returned to Broadway in 1967, after a 21-year absence, in the role of a mother disliked by her son in Eugene O'Neill's "More Stately Mansions."

In "Autumn Sonata" she gave what she considered her finest performance in the role of the middle-aged concert pianist who, during a brief visit to her married daughter,

played by Liv Ullmann, engages in prolonged and tearful confrontations that reveal a complex and searing love-hate relationship. She was nominated for her fourth Oscar for this 1978 movie and said this might be her last role.

"I don't want to go down and play little parts," she said. "This should be the end."

But instead she went on to play Golda Meir, the former prime minister of Israel, in the 1981 U.S. television drama "A Woman Called Golda."

— MURRAY SCHUMACH

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### Agriculture Aides to Meet

*The Associated Press*

ROME — Agriculture ministers from about 50 African states will meet in Algiers Sept. 22 to discuss food problems, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization said Monday.

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## 8 Gang of Four Allies Convicted in Shanghai

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

PEKING — Eight Shanghai followers of the Gang of Four, the radical clique led by Mao's widow, Jiang Qing. The members of the group were arrested shortly after Mao's death in September, 1976, and convicted in 1980 of plotting a coup.

Wenhui Ribao said the trials coincided with a national campaign against corruption. The sentences were imposed Aug. 23. The eight Shanghai leftists were the most senior radicals to be punished since the conviction of the Gang of Four.

The party congress is expected to reassess many party leaders and give its approval of Mr. Deng.

"The party likes to go into ses-

sion with something to show," an analyst said. "The trials are not any accidental coincidence."

In its Sunday edition, *Wenhui Ribao* said the leader of the eight, Ma Tianshu, former party secretary of Shanghai, was not on trial because he was certified by doctors as suffering from mental illness. He will be tried after his recovery.

The most prominent of the eight Shanghai officials was Xu Jingxian, the "chief of staff" of the Gang of Four's Shanghai associates Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen.

Mr. Xu held a title equivalent to deputy mayor and served as host

to President Richard M. Nixon in Shanghai during his 1972 visit that later led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China.

Mr. Xu was sentenced to 18 years in prison and a four-year loss of civil rights.

Mr. Xu and Wang Xizhen, who received a 17-year sentence, controlled the workers and militia in the city and were ready to arm all of them for a full-scale rebellion," a diplomatic source said.

When they heard of the Gang of Four's arrest, they "decided to stage an armed rebellion and wage a deathbed struggle," the report said.

## Oil and Money in the Eighties

AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/OIL DAILY CONFERENCE  
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Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil and former Finance Minister of Kuwait, will be the keynote speaker at the third annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily Conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties."

Senator James McClure, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Energy Committee and one of the main formulators of U.S. energy policy, will

open the second day of the conference, and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan will answer questions via live telephone hook-up following a special video address to the conference from Washington, D.C.

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#### SEPTEMBER 20

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Ian Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic Survey.  
Moderator: Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency.

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Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: \$435 or the equivalent. This includes all refreshments, lunches, and post-conference documentation. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before September 3, 1982.

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## ARTS/LEISURE

## Venice Festival Turns 50

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
*International Herald Tribune*

**VENICE** — The premiere at the 50th-anniversary Venice Film Festival disclosed a tedious French film, entered in competition, "Le Grand Frère," by Francis Girod. It is a muddled melodrama about a murderous doctor hiding out in the quarters of a little Arab boy and his older sister in a Marseilles suburb. Gérard Depardieu was the criminal at large. Jean Rochefort, as his enemy, Roger Planchon as a police inspector, and a novice child actor, Hakim Ghaneim, all work manfully to pull it through, but its narration is so badly organized that interest soon drops.

Another French film, "Qu'est-ce qu'on attend pour être heureux?" entered in the first-work competition, is much worse. An inane slapstick piece about performers preparing for the shooting of a television commercial, it is filled with stale gags and nasty stupidities. As its director, Coline Serreau, is a beginner, someone should take her aside and explain that cancer and the drowning of dogs are not subjects for humor among the civilized.

The 1982 festival program is loaded — some say overladen — with Italian motion pictures. Egypt, France, Britain, Greece, India, Italy, the Netherlands, West Germany, Spain, Sweden, Hungary, Portugal, and the Soviet Union are represented with competing contributions. The United States has one film in the prize race — Paul Mazursky's "Tempest" — but three other U.S. films are to be shown out of competition: Woody Allen's "A Midsummer Night's Sex Comedy," Blake Edwards' "Victor, Victoria" and Ridley Scott's "Blade Runner." Festival director Carlo Lizzani remarked on the U.S. producers' increasing reluctance to present their films for awards. There is no American juror this year.

A retrospective section is devoted to winners of Golden Lions, and those surviving among their directors will receive new Golden Lions for their importance to the development of cinema. Among these are King Vidor, Akira Kurosawa, Jean-Luc Godard, Alessandro Blasetti, Luis Buñuel, Michael Powell, Frank Capra, Cesare Zavattini, Marcel Carné and Satyajit Ray. The last two will accept the film awards.

In 1978, the New Left having

left, Venice started repairs, testing the climate with a priceless program. This went reasonably well, and the festival has been restored to its original function. Lizzani, a prize-winning filmmaker, has been elected for a three-year term as festival director. At a news conference he related his difficulties in securing sufficient funds for the

## Tomb Is Found in Italy

*United Press International*

**FOGGIA, Italy** — Police announced that they had uncovered a well-preserved family tomb decorated with frescos and mosaics dating from five or six centuries before Christ.

His early work was sufficiently bold to be controversial, but it is a sign of the passage of time that the performances in Lucerne of two of his first pieces of music theater were greeted with enthusiasm.

"Eight Songs for a Mad King" (1969) and "Miss Donnithorne's Maggot" (1974) both depict madness.

As each develops the initial shock of seeing and hearing a lunatic rant and rave gives way to a more disturbing pathos. The main interest centers on the characterization and range of vocal expression demanded of the solo singers, requiring a manic intensity and hysterical vocal line.



Souad Amidou and Gérard Depardieu in "Le Grand Frère."

1982 session. Up to a month ago it was still in doubt whether the festival's half-century anniversary would be celebrated.

Local hotels, the local press reports, have drastically cut the number of rooms available for festival guests, as the payment of last

year's bills has not been swift. The prewar and postwar brilliance of Venice at festival time has vanished. The smart set has evidently fled for good. It is no longer obligatory to dress for the evening projections, and the tone has fallen from swank to zero.

## Churchill in Sound and Light

By Merida Welles  
*International Herald Tribune*

**WESTERHAM, England** — As you brace yourself against the brisk summer night's breeze and the engulfing blackness, the moans of German fighter planes sweep closer, hover ominously overhead, and retreat over the horizon. Gradually, light begins to outline the gabled mansion a few hundred yards away. Small neighboring buildings start to glow against a backdrop of heavy foliage. Then, shattering the stillness, the gravelly voice of Sir Winston Churchill booms forth.

You are at Chartwell, Churchill's home, refuge and source of inspiration for 40 years. The event, a sound-and-light presentation by the National Trust, Britain's largest private conservation society, will propel you from the day in 1922 when Churchill first introduced Chartwell to his children for their approval, to the 1950s, when he would retreat late at night into

his oak-beamed library to dictate a few thousand words more for his "History of the English-Speaking Peoples."

Woven throughout the cleverly operated 70-minute show is the irrepressible wit of Britain's wartime leader and two-time prime minister. You hear Churchill (actually Robert Hardy, who also played the role in a recent television series) earnestly instructing his family to cultivate strawberries and asparagus for their sustenance in case of a crisis. You hear him challenge Philip Tilden, the architect who spent two years renovating the old Tudor manor, to prove that the plumbing is adequate. (Unconvinced, Churchill solemnly orders him to a Nobel Prize.)

Eight years after rejecting it, the Order of the Garter, the Tory hero finally accepts the honor while serving as prime minister for the second time. Then, in 1965, the year of his death, and to the full-bodied chords of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," his favorite song, Chartwell fades into blackness under the stars.

Even without the lure of the show, which ends Sept. 10, Chartwell provides a record of the life and interests of a political and intellectual giant. The flavor of the house has been preserved. Lady Churchill's silver and crystal toilet set graces her dresser, an iron coat beacons from the dining room table, the odd cigar and a few scarves of leading figures of his lifetime — the Franklin Roosevelts, Marshal Joseph Joffre, King George VI, Field Marshal Douglas Haig, Charlie Chaplin. On the study floor is a silk rug, a gift from the Shah of Iran, which is said to have taken 22 years to make. Churchill had the fringe of it clipped off so that he could pace more easily.

About 6,000 books — Churchill's friends, companions and acquaintances, as he called them — line the walls, as do photographs of leading figures of his lifetime — a "little Foreign Office" — in the period before World War II when Churchill is out of office and opposition to the government's appeasement policy is swelling. Guests are frequent at Chartwell; you eavesdrop on Churchill being coaxed over dinner into reciting a poem, in painful French, to a visiting ambassador.

The show moves along quickly: Churchill becomes prime minister — "I felt I was walking with destiny" — and rallies the war-torn country with electrifying speeches. Searchlights sweep and sirens wail over Chartwell, which was virtually abandoned by the family during the early 1940s.

After the euphoria of military victory and the humiliation of political defeat in the 1945 general election, the Churchillian humor surfaces again, but with a bitter tang. Explaining to his wife, Clementine, his reasons for refusing the Order of the Garter, he reflects, "How could I accept a garter from the king when I've had the boot from the British people?" Politics and military strategy give way to a little croquet with Field Marshal Montgomery and to the pursuit of a "gayer palette." Though Churchill's considerable work in life often disappoints him, the fluency of his writing earns him a Nobel Prize.

Brother Winston, you discover, was the first chancellor of the exchequer to be presented with an union card as a bricklayer — for his amateur efforts at building a wall in his garden. Who knows how his career might have soared had he not failed to pay the five-shilling union fee?

The story now reveals Chartwell as the hub of a private intelligence operation — "a little Foreign Office" — in the period before World War II when Churchill is out of office and opposition to the government's appeasement policy is swelling. Guests are frequent at Chartwell; you eavesdrop on Churchill being coaxed over dinner into reciting a poem, in painful French, to a visiting ambassador.

To reach Chartwell, drive south from London (about 90 minutes) or take the train from Charing Cross Station to Sevenoaks, then a taxi for about £6. The sound-and-light show is at 8:30 p.m. Tuesday through Sunday. Seats all under shelter, range from £3.50 (about \$6) to £5.50. Chartwell House is open from March to the end of November; bus days and times of opening vary; for details, call the National Trust, London, 222-9251.

## Festivals — Part 6

*International Herald Tribune*

**INTERNATIONAL BRUCKNER FESTIVAL, UNTERKLAFFEN 7-8, 4010 LINZ, AUSTRIA**

**COME (Sept. 5-Oct. 10):** Chorus by Beethoven and Mozart, concert with a special attention to Vivaldi, Saturday, 2:30 p.m.

**COME (Oct. 1-2):** Concerts by Carlo Farina and Susanna Linke, and piano and violin recital. (Ariston Musicale, Via Cima, Villa Olmo, Via Cantini, 1, 22100 Como, Italy.)

**PERUGIA (Sept. 11-Oct. 30):** Open with a concert performance of Verdi's "Nabucco" and includes a performance of Stradella's "La Sussurro" conducted by Alan Curtis and Haley's "La Juive," an appearance by the Warsaw Chamber Opera and the Fines of London. (Sagra Musicale Umbra, Cas. Post No. 341, 06100 Perugia, Italy.)

**LYON, BURGESS FESTIVAL, CONTINENTAL OLYMPIA, FRANCE (Sept. 1-10):** Includes a performance of Verdi's "Nabucco" and includes a performance of Stradella's "La Sussurro" conducted by Alan Curtis and Haley's "La Juive," an appearance by the Warsaw Chamber Opera and the Fines of London. (Sagra Musicale Umbra, Cas. Post No. 341, 06100 Perugia, Italy.)

**BRASILIA (Oct. 1-15):** Among the visiting ensembles are the Moscow Philharmonic, the City of Birmingham Orchestra, the Berlin State Opera, the Moscow Chamber Chorus and the Munich Motet Choir. Other events include the annual Interpolcon competition of young artists, programs of European music and a musical conference on Haydn and the music of his time. (Palácio do Planalto, 2, 19920 Brasília, Brazil.)

**BARCELONA (Oct. 1-31):** The program of the 20th festival includes a traditional choral concert, an early-music series, contemporary music and theater, and Catalan music and popular concerts. (Amedeo Vives 3, Barcelona 3, Spain.)

**BERGEN (Oct. 1-31):** The program of the 20th festival includes a traditional choral concert, an early-music series, contemporary music and theater, and Catalan music and popular concerts. (Amedeo Vives 3, Barcelona 3, Spain.)

**WENFORD (Oct. 2-3):** Concerts focus on the music of Bruckner and Haydn; there are operas by Haydn, Verdi and Rossini, recitals by Boris Christoff and Katia Ricciarelli and programs of electronic music. (Inn, Theatre Royal, Wenford, Ireland.)

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## International Restaurant Guide

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## Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Chg.	Vol.	Adv.	Per.
30 Ind.	134.67	135.04	134.52	+1.37	1,000	1,000	1.0%
30 Trn.	134.67	135.04	134.52	+1.37	1,000	1,000	1.0%
30 Jit.	113.52	113.65	113.28	+0.27	1,000	1,000	0.2%
60 Ind.	347.70	348.92	348.72	+1.21	1,000	1,000	1.2%

## Standard &amp; Poors Index

	Open	High	Low	Chg.	Vol.	Adv.	Per.
Composite	116.17	116.15	115.74	+0.32	1,000	1,000	0.3%
Industrials	115.12	115.25	114.74	+0.34	1,000	1,000	0.3%
Utilities	12.23	12.23	12.14	+0.09	1,000	1,000	0.9%
Finance	12.23	12.23	12.14	+0.09	1,000	1,000	0.9%
Trans.	10.57	10.59	10.52	+0.15	1,000	1,000	1.5%

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Chg.	Vol.	Adv.	Per.
Aug. 27	170,004	169,851	-153	1,000	1,000	0.1%
Aug. 28	164,124	164,779	+65	1,000	1,000	0.4%
Aug. 29	164,124	164,779	+65	1,000	1,000	0.4%
Aug. 30	164,277	164,947	+70	1,000	1,000	0.4%
Aug. 31	164,277	164,947	+70	1,000	1,000	0.4%

Included in the odd-lot figures.

## Market Summary, Aug. 30

## Market Diaries

## AMEX Stock Index

## NYSE Stock Index

## NYSE Index

## NYSE Class Prev. Chg.

## NYSE Class

## Central Banks to Lend Mexico \$1.85 Billion

**Reuters**  
BASEL, Switzerland — Western central banks have agreed to grant Mexico a \$1.85 billion emergency loan to help it pay its debts, the Bank for International Settlements reports.

The BIS, a Basel-based organization that acts as banker for 30 of the world's major countries, did not give details of the loan's terms in its statement Sunday night, except to say that \$9.25 billion would come from the United States.

But it said the financing package, channeled through BIS to the Mexican central bank, has been put together by the central banks of the Group of 10 nations together with Switzerland and Spain.

The Group of 10, created in 1962 to assist the International Monetary Fund facilitate payments between countries, includes Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United States and West Germany.

The loan to Mexico was designed to provide a stopgap until a more comprehensive credit package, together with an economic program, was completed with the IMF, BIS said. Talks are being held on Mexican plans to raise \$4.5 billion from the IMF.

## Stanford, U.S. Dispute Important Biotechnology Patent

**Continued from Page 7**  
you can make some very basic patent claims, because the standard you're compared to is the state of the prior art, and there just isn't very much," said Mr. Kiley.

Many of the new companies are interested primarily in collecting patents — and their ability to do so depends in large part on a deliberately poised agreement with Stanford University.

Until recently, it seemed likely that Stanford would dominate the field of genetic engineering because of the patent it won in December, 1980, covering the basic method of gene-splicing known as recombinant DNA.

### Inheritance Fees

DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the combination of chemicals that determines inherited characteristics in all living organisms. In the patented recombinant DNA process, Stanford has licensed to 73 companies, for \$10,000 each, the genetic code from one organism is

Mexico has about \$80 billion of public and private debt. An economic slump caused mainly by the decline in the price of its top export, oil, has forced it to seek to renegotiate loans due to be repaid this year.

Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silve Herzog has obtained permission from commercial bankers to postpone repayment of about \$10 billion of public sector debt for three months while his country raises new funds.

On Monday, a Mexican newspaper reported that Mexico has asked for an additional three-month delay in repaying some loans. Finance Ministry officials were not available to comment on the article.

Apart from the central bank and IMF loans, Mexico also wants a \$1-billion commercial credit. This depends on an agreement being reached with the IMF, which normally demands tough terms from its clients, banking sources have said.

The idea of the central bank loan came up at a meeting of senior officials at BIS 10 days ago. Banking sources in Zurich said the authorities apparently had acted with such speed to restore confidence in shaken financial markets.

### EEC Seeks Rise In IMF Lending

**Reuters**

HORNBAEK, Denmark — EEC finance ministers Monday agreed to seek a substantial increase in the International Monetary Fund's lending facilities.

Danish Finance Minister Ivar Norgaard told journalists at a meeting of EEC finance ministers that Europeans would press the U.S. administration to accept the increase at the IMF annual meeting in Toronto. In the face of a protracted slump in the securities markets, bonuses were in jeopardy.

Management was being so tight,

complained one analyst at a large brokerage house, that he was told to delay hiring a \$15,000-a-year assistant. "Maybe," he said last week with a bit more hope, "that has all

changed."

While it takes most businesses months to recover from recession, Wall Street can snap back to healthy profitability in a matter of weeks. Most analysts and executives agree that the record volume of shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange in the past two weeks will foster a third-quarter recovery for brokerage profit that is expected to be little short of spectacular.

A recovery for the full year, however, depends on whether the higher trading volumes and their fuel — lower interest rates — will endure.

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## Brokers Rake in Profit in NYSE Rally

By Lydia Chavez  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — As recently as two weeks ago, many traders on Wall Street were in a bad humor. In the face of a protracted slump in the securities markets, bonuses

were in jeopardy.

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"We're going to have extraordinary profits in the third quarter," exclaimed Peter Cohen, vice chairman of Shearson/American Express. In fact, earnings for the third quarter for many securities firms are likely to increase by more

than 50 percent from the weak levels in the second quarter, according to Perrin Long, an analyst with Lipper Analytical Services.

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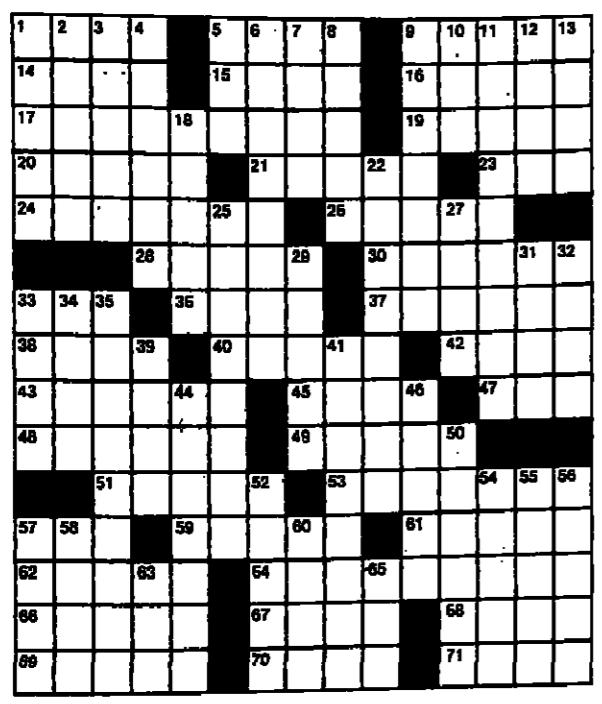
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Gold Markets			
	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Aug.	24.00-24.05	24.00-24.05	24.00-24.05
Sept.	24.25-24.30	24.25-24.30	24.25-24.30
Oct.	24.35-24.40	24.35-24.40	24.35-24.40
Nov.	24.30-24.35	24.30-24.35	24.30-24.35
Dec.	24.25-24.30	24.25-24.30	24.25-24.30
Jan.	24.20-24.25	24.20-24.25	24.20-24.25
Feb.	24.15-24.20	24.15-24.20	24.15-24.20
Mar.	24.10-24.15	24.10-24.15	24.10-24.15
Apr.	24.05-24.10	24.05-24.10	24.05-24.10
May	24.00-24.05	24.00-24.05	24.00-24.05
June	23.95-24.00	23.95-24.00	23.95-24.00
July	23.90-23.95	23.90-23.95	23.90-23.95
Aug.	23.85-23.90	23.85-23.90	23.85-23.90
Sept.	23.80-23.85	23.80-23.85	23.80-23.85
Oct.	23.75-23.80	23.75-23.80	23.75-23.80
Nov.	23.70-23.75	23.70-23.75	23.70-23.75
Dec.	23.65-23.70	23.65-23.70	23.65-23.70
Jan.	23.60-23.65	23.60-23.65	23.60-23.65
Feb.	23.55-23.60	23.55-23.60	23.55-23.60
Mar.	23.50-23.55	23.50-23.55	23.50-23.55
Apr.	23.45-23.50	23.45-23.50	23.45-23.50
May	23.40-23.45	23.40-23.45	23.40-23.45
June	23.35-23.40	23.35-23.40	23.35-23.40
July	23.30-23.35	23.30-23.35	23.30-23.35
Aug.	23.25-23.30	23.25-23.30	23.25-23.30
Sept.	23.20-23.25	23.20-23.25	23.20-23.25
Oct.	23.15-23.20	23.15-23.20	23.15-23.20
Nov.	23.10-23.15	23.10-23.15	23.10-23.15
Dec.	23.05-23.10	23.05-23.10	23.05-23.10
Jan.	23.00-23.05	23.00-23.05	23.00-23.05
Feb.	22.95-23.00	22.95-23.00	22.95-23.00
Mar.	22.90-22.95	22.90-22.95	22.90-22.95
Apr.	22.85-22.90	22.85-22.90	22.85-22.90
May	22.80-22.85	22.80-22.85	22.80-22.85
June	22.75-22.80	22.75-22.80	22.75-22.80
July	22.70-22.75	22.70-22.75	22.70-22.75
Aug.	22.65-22.70	22.65-22.70	22.65-22.70
Sept.	22.60-22.65	22.60-22.65	22.60-22.65
Oct.	22.55-22.60	22.55-22.60	22.55-22.60
Nov.	22.50-22.55	22.50-22.55	22.50-22.55
Dec.	22.45-22.50	22.45-22.50	22.45-22.50
Jan.	22.40-22.45	22.40-22.45	22.40-22.45
Feb.	22.35-22.40	22.35-22.40	22.35-22.40
Mar.	22.30-22.35	22.30-22.35	22.30-22.35
Apr.	22.25-22.30	22.25-22.30	22.25-22.30
May	22.20-22.25	22.20-22.25	22.20-22.25
June	22.15-22.20	22.15-22.20	22.15-22.20
July	22.10-22.15	22.10-22.15	22.10-22.15
Aug.	22.05-22.10	22.05-22.10	22.05-22.10
Sept.	22.00-22.05	22.00-22.05	22.00-22.05
Oct.	21.95-22.00	21.95-22.00	21.95-22.00
Nov.	21.90-21.95	21.90-21.95	21.90-21.95
Dec.	21.85-21.90	21.85-21.90	





## CROSSWORD



## ACROSS

- 1 Intertwine  
5 Mirthful sound  
9 A teammate of  
Jackie  
Robinson  
14 Isle off coast of  
Ireland  
15 Greenland  
16 Lift up  
17 Peary find:  
1909  
19 Eyeshade  
20 Chosen, to the  
Japanese  
21 Code name  
23 The world's  
longest stream  
24 Hymn by S. F.  
Smith  
26 Cotton  
wrapper  
28 Something to  
keep clean  
30 Verb linked to  
33 Miss Piggy,  
e.g.  
36 Successful at  
dying  
37 Presidential  
first name  
38 Structure  
having piles  
40 Berry  
Beaux-Arts,  
Paris  
42 Mezzo-soprano  
Rankin  
43 Give a task to  
45 Gas container
- 10 Wallach  
11 N.Y.C. strait  
12 Portico  
13 Strange  
18 Salutes  
22 A Tate display  
25 Machine in a  
paper plant  
27 School Orwell  
attended  
28 Overact  
31 Depend  
32 Stanley  
Gardner  
33 Bridge  
34 Where  
Beauvais is  
35 Like Sol after  
sunrise  
39 Ceremony  
41 Elbow room  
44 County in  
Mich. or N.Y.  
46 Two-masted  
vessel  
50 Sculptured  
52 Irritable  
54 Muse for  
Sappho  
55 Mountain ash  
56 Famous  
bovine  
57 Acad. in Md.  
58 Custardlike  
60 Frost's "The  
Witch of—"  
63 Chief, in  
Calcutta  
65 High, craggy  
hill
- 1 Sri  
2 Woolf's "—  
of One's Own"  
3 John Le —  
English  
novelist  
4 Comes on  
5 Stage  
6 Pregnant  
7 Hawaiian port  
8 Sharp and  
harsh  
9 One on a spree

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	C	F	C	F
AMSTERDAM	25	19	24	Fair
ANKARA	18	14	25	Overcast
ATHENS	31	27	21	70
AYCKLAND	16	12	7	45
BANDAR	31	27	15	N.A.
BEIRUT	26	18	17	63
BELGRADE	24	17	13	Fair
BERLIN	24	19	11	52
BIRKIN	20	15	13	Fair
BRUSSELS	20	15	13	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	19	14	14	Overcast
BUDAPEST	19	14	14	Overcast
BUENOS AIRES	19	14	8	46
CAPE TOWN	22	17	9	48
CASABLANCA	22	17	15	Cloudy
CHICAGO	25	17	15	Shower
COLOMBIA	32	18	13	55
DAMASCUS	24	18	12	Fair
DUBLIN	15	10	12	54
EDINBURGH	16	11	10	Shower
FLAMENGO	24	17	12	Overcast
FRANKFURT	22	17	9	48
GENEVA	24	19	9	48
HARARE	16	11	9	48
HELSINKI	18	14	5	41
HONG KONG	24	17	13	Cloudy
HOUSTON	31	23	17	73
ISTANBUL	31	20	18	48
JERUSALEM	28	12	19	46
LAS PALMAS	18	12	10	Overcast
LISBON	27	14	14	57
LONDON	19	14	14	57

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

AUGUST 30, 1982

The next page gives applications for the funds listed with the names of the managers and the addresses of their offices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (o) quarterly.

(n) news; (p) price; (c) current price; (r) regular price.

BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co Ltd: (d) Boardroom, SF 717,500; (w) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (m) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (o) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (n) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (p) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (r) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland.

BANK VON ERNST &amp; Cie AG PB 2622 Bern: (d) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (w) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (m) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (o) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (n) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (p) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (r) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland.

BRITANNIA P O Box 27, St. Helier, Jersey: (d) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (w) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (m) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (o) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (n) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (p) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (r) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland.

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL: (d) Control Int'l Fund, SF 12,326; (w) Control Int'l Fund, SF 12,326; (m) Control Int'l Fund, SF 12,326; (o) Control Int'l Fund, SF 12,326; (n) Control Int'l Fund, SF 12,326; (p) Control Int'l Fund, SF 12,326; (r) Control Int'l Fund, SF 12,326.

CREDIT SUISSE: (d) Actions Suisses, SF 27,525; (w) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (m) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (o) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (n) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (p) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (r) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland.

DIT INVESTMENT FIRM: (d) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (w) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (m) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (o) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (n) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (p) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland; (r) 10th Fl., 1000 Zürich, Switzerland.

FIDELITY P O Box 520, Hamilton, Bermuda: (d) American Value Fund, SF 1,220; (w) American Value Fund, SF 1,220; (m) American Value Fund, SF 1,220; (o) American Value Fund, SF 1,220; (n) American Value Fund, SF 1,220; (p) American Value Fund, SF 1,220; (r) American Value Fund, SF 1,220.

FIDELITY P O Box 520, Hamilton, Bermuda: (d) Fidelity Fund, SF 2,511; (w) Fidelity Fund, SF 2,511; (m) Fidelity Fund, SF 2,511; (o) Fidelity Fund, SF 2,511; (n) Fidelity Fund, SF 2,511; (p) Fidelity Fund, SF 2,511; (r) Fidelity Fund, SF 2,511.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Tip of the Hat to Cap

WASHINGTON — People are constantly asking me, "Who is the man with the most humor in the Reagan administration?" They are surprised when my response is: Cap Weinberger, the secretary of defense. Cap says things with a straight face that make you want to roll on the floor.

Just the other day he told reporters he is for a "protracted nuclear war." He doesn't want one of these hair-trigger wars that last 30 or 40 minutes. Cap said he has ordered everyone at the Pentagon to figure out not only how to keep a nuclear war going, but how to make sure the United States wins one when the missile starts flying.

Half the people in the Pentagon took Cap seriously. But those who knew what a deadpan comic Cap is just laughed and went back to doing the crossword puzzle.

\* \* \*

The material for Cap's "prolonged nuclear war" came out of a routine he did when he first took charge of the Defense Department and came up with a comic routine on "limited nuclear war."

He tried this one out in front of a congressional armed services committee last year and had every-



Buchwald

one in stitches. Cap, without cracking a smile, said he thought a "limited nuclear war" with the Soviet Union was not only feasible, but essential so that the United States would have time to fight a conventional war.

Cap said that, if we let the Russians know that we were only going to fight a "limited nuclear war," then they would agree not to use their big stuff to attack us.

The only ones who didn't laugh were the United States' NATO allies, who figured out that, if a "limited nuclear war" was going to be waged, it would be on their turf, and even after Al Haig tried to explain to the Europeans that Cap was only joking, they didn't find the secretary of defense's war talk very funny.

\* \* \*

So Cap got his writers together and said, "I think my jokes are losing something in the translation. We're going to have to come up with a new monologue, and throw with the 'limited nuclear war' stuff out."

One of the writers said, "I got it! What if you just stand up at the microphone and say you're no longer for a 'limited nuclear war,' but you've opted for a 'protracted' one instead?" Say we're going to build offensive weapons that will make the U.S. prevail no matter what the Russians throw at us."

"That's pretty funny," Cap said. "Let's work on it. And keep it quiet or Johnny Carson will hear about it, and use it on his 'Tonight' show first."

The writers all went to work and came up with some memorable

One was, "You show me a secretary of defense who is not preparing to win a nuclear war, and I'll show you a secretary of defense who should be impeached."

Another one, which was a real crowd pleaser: When he was asked if a nuclear war was winnable, Cap replied, again with a straight face, "I just don't have any idea! I don't know that anybody has any idea. But we're certainly going to give the armed forces everything they need to win one."

These are just a few samples of Cap Weinberger's humor. They may not sound so funny on paper, but when you see him standing up in front of the mike, looking like Woody Allen, delivering them, you could die laughing.

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Mural for Nixon  
In Search of Wall

The Associated Press

RALEIGH, N.C. — A mural for the Richard M. Nixon Library is well on its way to completion — and a site for the library hasn't even been picked yet.

Charles Switzer, 44, has been painting murals for 20 years. His Nixon painting, measuring 10 feet (3 meters) by 25, juxtaposes Nixon's career with the flight of a phoenix, the rising-from-the-ashes bird of legend.

Switzer said he believes Nixon, disgraced by Watergate, will eventually be looked upon as a great president. He said he was commissioned to do the work by two of Nixon's friends, whom he would not identify. He said the friends plan to donate the mural to the Nixon library.

## AMERICA CALLING

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## PERSONALS

HAPPY BIRTHDAY MEL

Lots of love, Krissy, Caroline and S.F.

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